

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

ROBERTSON said that Friday would not be a holiday, though he was aware that a very large number of people would make it a holiday. He went to the motion, because he did not think it was in the business and the approaching end of the session. He thought it was in the business of the House, and that Friday would probably be the last meeting of the day, and he did not think the Government should be on one business day open for him, members to discharge their business.

FELSON replied.

Motion was negatived without division.

LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Motion was made by the hon. member for the motion of Mr. GARRETT, the House went into committee on the amendments made by the Legislature in this bill.

GARRETT moved that the committee insist upon the amendments with the Council's amendments. He made a proposal with a view to there being a conference of members of both Houses on the subject of the bill.

D'IBERNARD said he would like to know how

ference was to be appointed. He could not see that such a meeting was likely to arise from a conference, unless the members were appointed from among the members on order of the House.

MR. BROWN rose to the point. The hon. member was in order in discussing the subject, the question being that that was not the question before the committee.

MR. PIDDINGTON maintained that he was in order in so to obtain information as to the course the Government were to take in the appointment of members to the committee, with members of the Legislature present, and also whether he could not insist upon the amendment but certain.

MR. FITZPATRICK said that, as a motion had been made, the hon. member could not insist upon the members being put certain. The hon. member, he said, was in order in doing so, but not in doing so concerning the subject matter before the committee, could not see what the appointment of the members had to do with the question before the committee.

MR. FITZPATRICK asked how those hon. members were to be bound with members who were not present could record their opinion.

MR. STARRETT said that every one of the points had been put, and that a majority of the members present was in favour of and was prepared to support the proposal now submitted.

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previous message of the Council, the amendment was not at all certain, and he would like to know why the clause was not pursued in this instance. He thought it reasonable to require in the amendment an impartial consideration of the views they took and insisted upon in its amendment in clause 16, 22 and 23, which omits the words "to the satisfaction of the Minister"; and he thought it was before a commissioner in the manner hereinafter set out, and in lines 29 and 30, which omits the words "to the satisfaction of the Minister," because it is expedient to give the Council authority with absolute power to hold a judicial inquiry into causes involving a forfeiture of land. He thought the Council took a wise and reasonable course in requiring their amendment to be put to the vote, and the Council were acting reasonably in insisting on amendment of clause 40, requiring that no preference be shown to the conditional purchaser in regard to the purchase of the land thereafter offered for sale by the Council, and that the land be sold to the highest bidder, and that no conditional purchasers pay for the improvement on the land up to the day of the sale. The Council also insisted upon amendment of clause 40, line 49, which inserts the words "to the satisfaction of the Council," and he thought in respect of such conditions.

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which proposes the insertion of a new clause, to clause 31 of the bill—1. Because the advertisement is the act of the Government as trustee of the public, it is not for the Government to be bound at the will of individuals during the interval each advertisement and the time announced for sale. Because the advertisement is an engagement of the general public to offer the lands in question for sale, and it is not right towards intending purchasers to allow conditional purchases, at their own expense, to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government. 2. Because the Government is not at the advertised sale. 3. Because it is just to require that after survey and advertisement of lands to be sold the public revenue should have the benefit of the sale, which might be obtained by the Government. 4. Because the clause as proposed by the bill left it open to the Government to withdraw its offer, if upon reconsideration it should be found open to objection, and to allow the lands to be sold at a private sale. Now, he maintained that this most reasonable course for the Legislative

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moderate course could be agreed to.

HOSKINS concurred with the Colonel Secretary, saying that the Committee had adopted a disposition of something of their views, that a conference bearing about an agreement.

FARNELL said the question of conference was not before the Committee. He agreed with the previous statement that there was no use of further discussion; but he was of the way in which the motion was put before the Committee. With the exception of the first amendment of the second and third among the powers, he was in favor of them from which he dissented, he agreed with all the amendments, and, therefore, if the whole of the motion was put together, he would not know how to dissent.

FITZPATRICK moved an amendment on the motion that powers be omitted from it to the effect that lands and waters by either section should be sold.

GOARRETT expressed the hope that the committee would not agree to the proposed amendment; the House was ready decided by a large majority against it.

He moved that the motion be omitted.

<p> Peterson Forrester Trott na Clarke Dibbs Wilmsh Brown Bagnave Bell Patrick dington W. Hester Hill </p>	<p> Ayes, 25. Mr. L. Forster Lord Long Clarke Dibbs Wilmsh Brown Capson Abbot Now, 12. Mr. T. Brown Hoskins Hay W. Hester Hill </p>	<p> Mr. Davies Meyer F. Taylor W. Watson Cunnans Tenn Macintosh Gould Telfers. Mr. Parks S. Brown Cohen Telfers. </p>
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The question that the remaining amendments be agreed to was put and carried. The House resumed, and the bill, amendments, was reported.

Mr. GARETT then moved the adoption of a message from the Council, containing a conference between the two Houses, and recommending the following members to

papers of such conference on behalf of the Assembly
Clarke, Cunnison, Day, W. Furner, Garrett,
H. H. Sutherland, and W. W. Williams.
FITZPATRICK suggested that a ballot should be
taken.
GARETT said he had chosen the names improperly
and was ready for any party consideration. (Mr.
FIDDLINGTON: "Oh!") He had chosen the names of gentlemen who
were known to be favorable to the views expressed by a
majority of the House, and who would support it in
the House. He thought that any party consideration
would be unbecoming at the time at which the Assembly
had arrived. The Council would have no power to
decide anything. Whatsoever they might arrive
at would have no effect unless it was adopted by the
House.
FITZPATRICK thought it would have been more
proper on the part of the Secretary for Leads if he
had some of the names of those who were opposed to
the proposed conference. Ten or more members
were chosen who were opposed to the whole of the
arrangements made by the Legislative Council. He moved
that the Council be asked to reconsider the whole of
the arrangements.

added to those already named in the motion, Messrs. Denger, Farnell, Stuart, and Piddington.

ROBERTSON thought the hon. gentleman must it there was no possibility of the House agreeing to proposition. By a majority of two to one the House insisted upon a certain course in regard to the sanction.

But the hon. member for Yass wished to appoint a gentleman who was in favour of it. The proposition

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re quote. At paragraph 13, he says, "It will not be denied that there is considerable risk attending the construction of large unbanked reservoirs. Although no difficulty will be designing a bank which will be able to retain 100, or even 200 feet of water, of failure increase in a greater ratio than the height." It is no disparagement of the skill of an engineer to state that fact, yet will anyone who has been in making high dams be inclined to make light of Mr. Gordon, in support of these views of his own, several apt passages from evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons by various able engineers, in the persons of Hawley, Rawlinson, and

Mr. Gordon's kindness in affording me such favorable circumstances. I cannot speak too gratefully of the supply, during a recent visit to Malheur, at the Yan Yuen Waterworks to show me everywhere with that fine supply for and delivery into the city by the old tank line, which has a continuous 12000 acres of water at 25 feet; but he also has 12000 acres to accompany me afterwards to the Malheur Reservoir, 80 miles from here, known as the Culivan Waterworks. From there I am on still further to witness the interesting details of the supply waters for Castlemaine over the Back River, and the outlet of the Malheur siphon composed of a 36-inch cast-iron main, which the channel waters underground across a ravine at a depth, and nearly half a mile across a mile to water-level.

scarcely say how interesting these inspections of the waterworks were to me, and how much favorable circumstances. I cannot speak too gratefully of the supply, during a recent visit to Malheur, at the Yan Yuen Waterworks to show me everywhere with that fine supply for and delivery into the city by the old tank line, which has a continuous 12000 acres of water at 25 feet; but he also has 12000 acres to accompany me afterwards to the Malheur Reservoir, 80 miles from here, known as the Culivan Waterworks. From there I am on still further to witness the interesting details of the supply waters for Castlemaine over the Back River, and the outlet of the Malheur siphon composed of a 36-inch cast-iron main, which the channel waters underground across a ravine at a depth, and nearly half a mile across a mile to water-level.

ports on Water Supply, which I have now the pleasure to present to this society, after having gleaned information from them in connection with my own work, and attempt at usefulness in same direction. It is also to record another very obliging act of kindness on the part of Mr. J. H. Johnson in his having since furnished me with plans of the cement concrete dam that he has built at Stony Creek for the Geologic Water Survey. These plans are also accompanied with drawings

the method of constructing that dam together with of the work, &c., all of which I am authorized by him to use in connection with the publication of my paper. I may add that on presenting Mr. Ritter's great Freiburg waterworks, he exclaimed with surprise when he saw the diagram showing the construction of Ritter's cement concrete dam, inasmuch

Mr. Gordon's cement concrete dam, at St. George

much pleasure in presenting to this society the plans and descriptions sent to me by the Engineer of the Victorian Waterworks, and which I would should be attached to this paper, as an appendix.

(for which they were kindly and specially pro-Mr. Gordon). My belief that this extra information is able an engineer, when coupled with the subscription of Ritter's similar work in Switzerland, far to school our minds into the knowledge that the costliness of these works is as nothing compared great advantages that would accrue to the public adoption, and that by making people familiar ideas of earth works, they will at last come to an.

their being entered upon. With such hope before
 I leave the subject in other hands, and retire from
 it.

APPENDIX.

Stony Creek dam for the Geelong waterworks in
 was designed by Mr. Gordon, the hydraulic
 engineer-in-Chief for the waterworks of that colony. This
 was kindly furnished me with the plans and with the
 descriptions of the work.

on the method introduced by the French engi-
 neers, M. Graeff and Delocre, from whose designs the

at Furens was built. It is known as the **system** pressures, it being so calculated that the pressure surface shall not exceed and not fall short of a pressure per square foot, when the reservoir is full, the front surface when it is empty. In this case the 660 lbs. to the square foot. The top, however, and distance down it, is theoretically too thick; it ought to be a sharp edge at the water line, which would be violent.

1, 3½ parts
ings, 1½ parts
1½ parts
t, 1 part.

ere then added, the whole being constantly turned in a mixing-trough similar to a "buddle" driven by power. The surfaces are plastered with cement.

curved up stream, the front face being convex, and of 300 feet. There are two valve houses, also concrete.

yard, including every expense except the engi-
nary. The total cost was £17,306 12s. Labourers
£6. 6d., masons 10s., and plasterers 8s. per day.
Cost 31s per barrel. The outlet pipes are of cast-
iron in the concrete. The work was begun in
1873, and finished up to the coping in June.
The reservoir contains 141 million gallons.
The cost of storing is £122 15s. per million gallons.
on which it is built is sandstone, but also with

decided, on the motion of **Dr. ALFRED ROBERTS**, by **Dr. R. B. READ**, that as many of the members city were likely to take part in a discussion on mining," paper, to postpone discussion thereon till another meeting.

DAVIS (Surveyor-General) said that he had much in accordance with the resolution. He did not think any more could be recommended to the committee.

... was any but who would do so unless he had done at his own cost. (Hear, hear.) And energy he had displayed he deserved the thanks of the community. (Hear, hear.)

Resolution was duly carried and the meeting was to a close.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ning, the usual monthly meeting of the New Wales Horticultural Society took place in the New Wales Hall, Elizabeth-street. The attendance was good as usual. Mr. Joseph Graham, treasurer of the Society, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting drew the attention of those present to the excellent exhibit of London Thompsons, shown by Mr. Ayres. The list of exhibitors was then described by their

Mr. Brown, of Glenview, amateur, exhibited a collection *Primula sinensis*, consisting of pink and white. The plants were well grown, and finely in flower. Mr. Brown also exhibited a general collection of ferns, consisting of double larkspur, camellias, and other popular flowers.

Mr. Graham, nurseryman, exhibited a fine specimen of full flower of *Clerodendron Thompsonii*. It was deemed as being remarkable, the early flowering of the specimen. The same firm also exhibited a collection of flowers, amongst which were *Astrape Wallickii*, *Masteri*, *Abutilon Libonia*, *Sorbus*, *Escallonia*, *frutescens*, *Magnolia conspicua*, *Daphne*, &c. *Goldiea*, nurseryman, exhibited a superior collection of flowers.

... Astrapae Wallickii, Dombeya Mastori,
... a collection of camelias containing some choice
... Chandlier, Dryade, Queen of Denmark, Jubi-
... &c.
... yres, amateur, exhibited a very well grown plant
... dendron Balfouri in full flower. Mr. ATKINS
... and that he exposes the said plant out of doors
... the summer, and hence, by housing in June, the
... it comes in a season.

Robert exhibited some strawberry punnets, which commended for general use for our summer fruits.

HAIRMAN gave notice that the spring flower show place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October next.

GOFF asked permission to postpone his paper on "Amorous Plants" till next meeting, which was granted.

Consideration then took place as to the best way to

THE GROWTH OF THE CAMELLIA IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
best method of protecting this plant: through the
meeting then terminated.

BY THE REV. P. S. MACKENZIE.—
Last night the Rev. P. S. Mackenzie delivered his
annual address to the students of the University of
New South Wales.

books, their uses and habits. Dr. St. Albans Church, Bathurst-street. The Rev. Dr. White occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer, whose lecture was entertaining and interesting. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

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D, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875

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